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MEDIA REGISTRATION MECHANISM FOR IMAGE FORMING DEVICE

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MEDIA REGISTRATION MECHANISM FOR IMAGE FORMING DEVICE

Background

[0001] In some image forming devices, media registration mechanisms have been incorporated into the media path in order to help align a sheet of print media (hereinafter referred to as "print media"). Aligning the print media helps to orient it in a consistent position for imaging or outputting.

[0002] In prior media registration mechanisms, moving belts were angled towards a registration fence to achieve media registration. When the print media came into contact with the angled belts, the print media was carried into and against the fence.

[0003] In other image forming devices, vacuum rotor technology has been used to orient the print media in a consistent position for imaging or outputting. Vacuum rotor technology uses vacuum suction cups to grab print media from one imaging station by applying a vacuum to the suction cups, swing the print media about an arc to the next imaging station, and then drop off the print media to the next imaging station.

Brief Description Of The Drawings

[0004] It will be appreciated that the illustrated boundaries of elements (e.g., boxes or groups of boxes) in the figures represent one example of the boundaries. One of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that one element may be designed as multiple elements or that multiple elements may be designed as one element. An element shown as an internal component of another element may be implemented as an external component and vice versa.

[0005] Further, in the accompanying drawings and description that follow, like parts are indicated throughout the drawings and description with the same reference numerals, respectively. The figures are not drawn to scale and the proportions of certain parts have been exaggerated for convenience of illustration.

[0006] **Figure 1** is a diagram of one embodiment of an image forming device **100**;

[0007] **Figure 2A** illustrates one embodiment of a single-sided imaging sequence performed by the image forming device **100** on a first sheet of alternate sheets of print media;

[0008] **Figure 2B** illustrates one embodiment of a single-sided imaging sequence performed by the image forming device **100** on a second sheet of alternate sheets of print media;

[0009] **Figure 2C** illustrates one embodiment of a duplex imaging sequence performed by the image forming device **100**;

[0010] **Figure 3A** is a top view of one embodiment of a media registration mechanism **300**;

[0011] **Figure 3B** illustrates one example of the relative speeds of the first and second belts **315**, **320** and the directions of the drive belts when the drive mechanism **325** is configured to align the edge **A** of the print media **P** against the first registration wall **305**;

[0012] **Figure 3C** illustrates one example of the relative speeds of the first and second belts **315**, **320** and the directions of the drive belts when the drive mechanism **325** is configured to align the edge **B** of the print media **P** against the second registration wall **310**;

[0013] **Figure 4** is a top view of another embodiment of a media registration mechanism **400**;

[0014] **Figure 5** illustrates one embodiment of a methodology for media registration;

[0015] **Figures 6A-6E** illustrate one embodiment of a media registration sequence when aligning print media substantially against the first registration wall **305**; and

[0016] **Figures 7A-7E** illustrate one embodiment of a media registration sequence when aligning print media substantially against the second registration wall **310**.

Detailed Description Of Illustrated Embodiments

[0017] Illustrated in **Figure 1** is one embodiment of an image forming device **100**. The image forming device **100** may be a printing device such as an electrophotographic printer, a laser printer, an ink-jet printer, a copier, an all-in-one product, a multifunctional peripheral

(MFP) device, or other type of imaging device that forms an image onto print media. In one embodiment, the image forming device **100** may include a media handling mechanism such as a media feeder **105**. The media feeder **105** can be configured to supply print media from an input position to a media registration mechanism **110** along a media path. The media registration mechanism **110** is configured to align the print media prior to imaging. In one embodiment, the media registration mechanism **110** is configured to align an edge of the print media against a registration wall so that the print media is in a relatively consistent position and orientation for imaging.

[0018] The registered print media can then be advanced to a first image forming mechanism **115** where an image may be formed onto the print media. Optionally, the print media may pass through the first image forming mechanism **115** without being imaged. The first image forming mechanism **115** may be embodied in a variety of different ways depending on the type of image forming device **100.** For example, the first image forming mechanism **115** may include an electrophotographic imaging mechanism, a laser imaging mechanism, an inkjet mechanism, a thermal printing mechanism, a digital image reproduction mechanism, or other type of printing mechanism.

[0019] With further reference to **Figure 1**, the image forming device **100** may further include, along the media path, a media flipping mechanism **120** configured to flip the print media when an imaging job request designates double-sided or duplex imaging. The media flipping mechanism **120** can also be configured to allow the print media to pass through and exit the media flipping mechanism **120** without being flipped when an imaging job request designates single-sided imaging.

[0020] Once the print media exits the media flipping mechanism **120**, the print media can be fed to a media registration mechanism **125** configured to align the print media in a relatively consistent position and orientation prior to imaging. A media registration mechanism will also be referred to as an alignment mechanism. In one embodiment, the media registration mechanism **125** is configured to align print media against one of two opposing registration walls depending on whether an imaging job request designates single-sided or duplex imaging.

[0021] With further reference to **Figure 1**, the registered print media can then be advanced to a second image forming mechanism **130** where an image may be formed onto the print media. Optionally, if the print media was imaged in the first image forming mechanism **115**, the print media can pass through the second image forming mechanism **130** without being imaged. The second image forming mechanism **130** may be embodied in a variety of different ways depending on the type of image forming device **100**. For example, the second image forming mechanism **130** may include a laser imaging mechanism, an inkjet mechanism, a thermal printing mechanism, a digital image reproduction mechanism, or other type of printing mechanism.

[0022] Once the print media is imaged by the second image forming mechanism **130**, the print media can be moved along the media path to an output station **135**. For example, the output station **135** can be one or more output trays or other devices from which a user can receive the imaged print media.

[0023] In one embodiment, the image forming device **100** can be configured to perform at least two different imaging operations. In one imaging operation, the image forming device **100** can be used for single-sided imaging of multiple sheets of print media. For example, when single sided imaging is designated, the first and second image forming mechanisms **115**, **130** can be used to image the same side of alternate sheets of print media.

[0024] Illustrated in **Figure 2A** is one embodiment of a single-sided imaging sequence performed by the image forming device **100** on a first sheet of alternate sheets of print media. A sheet of print media **P** will be described with reference to a leading edge **L**, an edge **A**, an edge **B**, a front side, and a back side. The print media **P** can exit the media handling mechanism **105** and enter the media registration mechanism **110** in a configuration as shown in **Figure 2A** along a media path represented by arrow **C**. In the media registration mechanism **110**, the edge **A** of the print media **P** can be aligned against the registration wall as the print media **P** travels along the media path **C**. After the edge **A** of the print media **P** is aligned against the registration wall, the print media **P** can then be advanced to the first image forming mechanism **115** where an image can be formed on the front side of the print media **P**. After the image is formed on the front side of the print media **P**, the print media **P** can be passed through the media flipping mechanism **120** without being flipped. The print media **P** can then be passed through the remaining mechanisms to the output station **135**.

[0025] Illustrated in **Figure 2B** is one embodiment of a single-sided imaging sequence performed by the image forming device **100** on a second sheet of alternate sheets of print media **P**. The second sheet of print media **P** exits the media handling mechanism **105** in a configuration as shown in **Figure 2B** along the media path **C** and passes through the media registration mechanism **110**, the first imaging mechanism **115**, and the media flipping mechanism **120**. The second sheet of print media **P** can then be advanced to the media registration mechanism **125** where the edge **A** of the second sheet of print media **P** (which is the same side edge as the edge **A** of the first sheet of print media) can be aligned against a first registration wall.

[0026] Once the edge **A** of the second sheet of print media **P** is registered against the first registration wall, the second sheet of print media **P** can then be advanced to the second image forming mechanism **130** where an image can be formed on the front side of the second sheet of print media **P** (which is the same side as the front side of the first sheet of print media). The second sheet of print media **P** can then be advanced to the output station **135**. In this manner, alignment of the same side edge of the print media **P** (e.g., the edge **A** in this embodiment) against the first registration wall can assure that the image is formed on the front side of the second sheet of print media **P** in the same position and orientation as the image formed on the front side of the first sheet of print media **P**.

[0027] In one embodiment, the operation of the image forming device **100** can be synchronized to image two sheets of print media in approximately one imaging cycle. For example, a sheet of print media can be fed to the second image forming mechanism **130** while the first image forming mechanism **115** is forming an image on a different sheet of print media. Likewise, a sheet of print media can be fed to the first image forming mechanism **115**, while the second image forming mechanism **130** is forming an image on a different sheet of print media. Accordingly, the two sequences illustrated in **Figure 2A** and **2B** can be synchronized such that both sequences can occur within one imaging cycle.

[0028] In another imaging operation, the image forming device **100** can be used for duplex imaging. For example, when duplex imaging is designated, the first image forming mechanism **115** can form an image on a front side of a sheet of print media and the second image forming mechanism **130** can form an image on a back side of the same sheet of print media (opposite the first side).

[0029] Illustrated in **Figure 2C** is one embodiment of a duplex imaging sequence performed by the image forming device **100**. Once again, a sheet of print media **P** will be described with reference to a leading edge **L**, an edge **A**, an edge **B**, a front side, and a back side. The print media **P** can exit the media handling mechanism **105** and enter the media registration mechanism **110** in a configuration as shown in **Figure 2C** along a media path represented by arrow **C**. In the media registration mechanism **110**, the edge **A** of the print media **P** can be aligned against the registration wall as the print media **P** travels along the media path **C**. After the edge **A** of the print media **P** is registered against the registration wall, the print media **P** is then advanced to the first image forming mechanism **115** where an image is formed on the front side of the print media **P**.

[0030] The print media **P** can then be advanced to the media flipping mechanism **120** to flip the print media **P** in a manner such that the edge **A** and the edge **B** of the print media **P** are reversed. For example, the media flipping mechanism **120** can rotate the print media **P** about an axis that extends through the center of the print media **P** in a direction substantially parallel to the media path **C**. Accordingly, after the print media **P** has been flipped, the leading edge **L** of the print media **P** remains as the leading edge **L**, the edge **A** and the edge **B** are reversed, and the back side is flipped and exposed to be imaged upon. Of course, the flipping mechanism **120** can be configured to flip the print media in other ways.

[0031] With further reference to **Figure 2C**, after the print media **P** is flipped, the print media **P** can be advanced to the media registration mechanism **125.** In one embodiment, the media registration mechanism **125** can be configured to be selectively configurable to align print media in multiple ways. For example, the media registration mechanism **125** can include two opposing registration walls on either side of the media path **C**. The print media **P** can then be caused to align against one registration wall or the other in accordance with a selected alignment configuration.

[0032] For example, in the media registration mechanism **125**, the edge **A** of the print media **P** (which is the same side edge of the print media **P** that was aligned against the first registration wall in the media registration mechanism **110**) can be aligned against a second registration wall, opposing the first registration. The print media **P** can then be advanced to the second image forming mechanism **130** where an image is formed on the back side of the print media **P**. In this manner, alignment of the same edge of the print media **P** (e.g., the edge

A in this embodiment) against the second registration wall assures that the image formed on the back side of the print media **P** is positioned and oriented properly with respect to the image formed on the front side of the print media **P**. For example, when a border is imaged on the front side of the print media **P**, the second image forming mechanism **130** can form another border on the back side of the print media **P** that is substantially aligned with the border on the front side of the print media **P**. The borders can be substantially aligned with each other because the same edge of the print media was used to align the print media **P** prior to the imaging on both sides of the print media **P**.

[0033] Illustrated in **Figure 3A** is a top view of one embodiment of a media registration mechanism **300** that can be dynamically configured to align print media **P** in two directions. As shown in **Figure 3A**, a sheet of print media **P** will be described with reference to a leading edge, an edge **A**, and an edge **B**. In one embodiment, the media registration mechanism **300** can include a first registration wall **305** and a second registration wall **310**. A registration wall will also be referred to as an alignment wall or a fence. The first registration wall **305** can be configured to assist in the process of positioning and orienting print media **P** prior to imaging when the print media **P** is designated for single-sided imaging. The second registration wall **310** can be configured to assist in the process of positioning and orienting print media **P** prior to imaging when the print media **P** is designated for duplex imaging. Of course, it will be appreciated that the first and second registration walls **305, 310** can be configured in different ways. By aligning the print media **P**, an image can be formed at a generally consistent location on the print media **P** relative to the first or second registration walls **305, 310**, respectively, depending on which alignment direction the media registration mechanism **300** is selectively configured to.

[0034] With further reference to **Figure 3A**, the media registration mechanism **300** can include a plurality of media carriers that each engage and move the print media **P** along a media path represented by arrow **C**. In one embodiment, the plurality of media carriers can include, for example, a first transport belt **315** and a second transport belt **320**. It will be appreciated that any number of belts or other media carriers can be used to implement the media registration mechanism. Furthermore, it will be appreciated that other types of media carriers may be used instead of belts such as nipped rollers, a vacuum assisted belt, or an electrostatically charged web.

[0035] In one embodiment, the first and second belts **315, 320** can be positioned substantially parallel to each other (e.g., side-by-side) and substantially parallel to and between the first and second registration walls **305, 310**. The first and second belts **315, 320** can be configured to travel in a closed loop path such that the belts **315, 320** can move the print media **P** along the media path **C**.

[0036] In one embodiment, the first and second belts **315, 320**, individually, act as conveyers that can move the print media **P** in a linear direction substantially parallel to the media path **C**. However, in combination, the first and second belts **315, 320** are configured to shift or rotate the print media **P** toward a selected one of the registration walls **305, 310** when the print media **P** simultaneously engages the first and second belts **315, 320**.

[0037] For example, the first and second belts **315, 320** can be configured to be selectively driven at different speeds in at least two different speed ratios. Thus, when the print media **P** simultaneously engages both the belts **315, 320**, the belts can selectively steer the print media **P** towards the first registration wall **305** or the second registration wall **310** depending on their relative speeds. In general, to steer the print media toward a selected registration wall, belts that are positioned closer to the selected registration wall are driven at a slower speed than belts positioned further away. In this manner, the media registration mechanism **300** can be dynamically configurable in two alignment states in order to selectively align the print media **P** along one of the registration walls **305, 310**.

[0038] In a first alignment state, the media registration mechanism **300** can be configured to drive the first belt **315** at a speed less than the speed of the second belt **320** such that a speed ratio between the speed of the first belt **315** and the speed of the second belt **320** is less than 1:1. When the first and second belts **315, 320** are configured to be driven at such a speed ratio, the first and second belts **315, 320**, upon concurrently engaging the print media **P**, cause the print media **P** to rotate towards the first registration wall **305** in the direction, represented by arrow **D**, as the print media **P** moves along the media path **C**. The print media **P** can continue to rotate towards the first registration wall **305** until the edge **A** of the print media **P** contacts and is substantially aligned against the first registration wall **305**. In other words, because of the difference in relative speeds between the first and second belts **315, 320** (where the first belt **315** is operated at a speed slower than the second belt **320**), the print media **P** is skewed towards the first registration wall **305**.

[0039] In a second alignment state, the speeds of the first and second belts **315, 320** may be reversed or changed such that the speed of the first belt **315** is greater than the speed of the second belt **320**. For example, the belts are driven at a second speed ratio where the speed of the first belt **315** and the speed of the second belt **320** have a ratio greater than 1:1. When the first and second belts **315, 320** are configured to be driven at the second speed ratio, the first and second belts **315, 320**, upon concurrently engaging the print media **P**, cause the print media **P** to rotate towards the second registration wall **310** in the direction, represented by arrow **E**, as the print media **P** moves along the media path **C.** The print media **P** can continue to rotate towards the second registration wall **305** until edge **B** of the print media **P** contacts and is substantially aligned against the second registration wall **310**.

[0040] To selectively drive the first and second belts **315, 320** at different speeds in at least two different speed ratios, the media registration mechanism **300** may further include drive means coupled to the first and second belts **315, 320**. In one embodiment, the drive means includes a drive mechanism **325**. The drive mechanism **325** can include a motor **330** and a drive shaft **335** coupled to the motor **330**. In one embodiment, the motor **330** can be a bi-directional motor configured to be selectively rotated in a clockwise or counterclockwise direction which, as described further below, will cause the speeds of the first and second belts **315, 320** to change. For purposes of simplicity and establishing a reference direction in the drawings, the clockwise direction is a direction opposite the media path **A** and the counterclockwise direction is the same direction as the media path **A**.

[0041] In one embodiment, the drive shaft **335** can be coupled to each belt via a coupling mechanism. In general, each coupling mechanism can include multiple rollers, shafts, and drive belts configured to selectively change the speeds of each belt. For example, the first belt **315** can be coupled to the drive shaft **335** via a first coupling mechanism. The first coupling mechanism can include a first shaft **340** coupled to the drive shaft via a first drive belt **345**. The first shaft **340** can include a downstream one-directional roller **350** having a radius. The roller **350** will be referred to as a downstream roller since it is downstream along the media path **C** relative to an upstream roller **370**. The downstream one-directional roller **350** can be configured to be driven when the first shaft **340** is operated in a counterclockwise direction and idled when the first shaft **340** is operated in a clockwise direction. The downstream one-directional roller **350** is drivingly engaged to the first belt **315** such that the first belt **315** is driven when the downstream one-directional roller **350** is driven. Obviously,

the downstream one-directional roller **350** can be configured to be driven when the first shaft **340** is operated in a clockwise direction and idled when the first shaft **340** is operated in a counterclockwise direction. It will be appreciated that one-way clutches, one-directional ratchet-type couplings, or other mechanical components that allow, for example, only one direction of rotation may be used instead of one-directional rollers to achieve the same effect.

[0042] The first coupling mechanism can further include a first geared shaft **355** coupled to the drive shaft **335** via a third drive belt **360**. The first geared shaft **355** can be engaged with a second geared shaft **365** to reverse the rotation of the second geared shaft **365** when the first geared shaft **355** is rotated. For example, when the drive shaft **335** is rotated in the clockwise direction, the first geared shaft **355** would rotate in the clockwise direction and the second geared shaft **365** would rotate in the counterclockwise direction. The second geared shaft **365** can include an upstream one-directional roller **370** having a radius that is less than the radius of the downstream one-directional roller **350**. The upstream one-directional roller **370** can be configured to be driven when the second geared shaft **365** is operated in a counterclockwise direction and idled when the second geared shaft **365** is operated in a clockwise direction. The upstream one-directional roller **370** is drivingly engaged to the first belt **315** such that the first belt **315** is driven when the upstream one-directional roller **370** is driven. Obviously, the upstream one-directional roller **370** can be configured in an opposite manner as well depending on the configuration of the other rollers.

[0043] With further reference to **Figure 3A**, the second belt **320** can be coupled to the drive shaft **335** via a second coupling mechanism. The second coupling mechanism can include a second shaft **375** coupled to the drive shaft **335** via a third drive belt **380**. The second shaft **375** can include a downstream one-directional roller **385** having a radius. The downstream one-directional roller **385** can be configured to be driven when the second shaft **375** is operated in the counterclockwise direction and idled when the second shaft **375** is operated in the clockwise direction. The downstream one-directional roller **385** is drivingly engaged to the second belt **320** such that the second belt **320** is driven when the downstream one-directional roller **385** is driven. Obviously, the downstream one-directional roller **385** can be configured to be driven when the second shaft **375** is operated in a clockwise direction and idled when the second shaft **375** is operated in a counterclockwise direction.

[0044] The second coupling mechanism can further include a third geared shaft **390** coupled to the drive shaft **335** via a fourth drive belt **392**. The third geared shaft **390** is engaged with a fourth geared shaft **394** to reverse the rotation of the fourth geared shaft **394** when the third geared shaft **390** is rotated. The fourth geared shaft **394** can include an upstream one-directional roller **396** having a radius that is greater than the radius of the downstream one-directional roller **385**. The upstream one-directional roller **396** can be configured to be driven when the fourth geared shaft **394** is operated in the counterclockwise direction and idled when the fourth geared shaft **394** is operated in the clockwise direction. The upstream one-directional roller **396** is drivingly engaged to the second belt **320** such that the second belt **320** is driven when the upstream one-directional roller **396** is driven. Obviously, the upstream one-directional roller **396** can be configured in an opposite manner as well depending on the configuration of the other rollers.

[0045] In one embodiment, the drive mechanism **325** can be configured to cause the print media to align against the first registration wall **305**. For example, **Figure 3B** graphically illustrates the relative speeds of the first and second belts **315, 320** and the directions of the drive belts when the drive mechanism **325** is configured to cause edge **A** of the print media **P** to align against the first registration wall **305**. In this example, the drive shaft **335** can be selectively rotated in the clockwise direction to cause the edge **A** of the print media **P** to align against the first registration wall **305**. Obviously, the drive mechanism **325** can be configured to cause edge **B** of the print media **P** to align against the second registration wall **310** when the drive shaft is selectively driven in the counterclockwise direction.

[0046] When the drive shaft **335** is rotated in the clockwise direction, the first and third geared shafts **355, 390** are rotated in the clockwise direction via the third and fourth drive belts **360, 392**, respectively, which travel in the direction represented by arrows **F**. The rotation of the first and third geared shafts **355, 390** in the clockwise direction causes the second and fourth geared shafts **365, 394** to rotate in the counterclockwise direction. Since the upstream one-directional rollers **370, 396** are configured to be operated in the counterclockwise direction, the upstream one-directional rollers **370, 396** are driven by the second and fourth geared shafts **365, 394**, respectively. Accordingly, in this embodiment, the upstream one-directional rollers **370, 396** are the "driving" rollers that dictate the speeds of the first and second belts **315, 320**, respectively, while the downstream one-directional rollers **350, 385** are the "idle" rollers.

[0047] Simultaneously, when the drive shaft **335** is rotated in the counterclockwise direction, the first and second shafts **340**, **375** are rotated in the counterclockwise direction via the first and second drive belts **345**, **380**, respectively, which also travel in the direction **F**. Since the downstream one-directional rollers **350**, **385** are configured to be operated in the counterclockwise direction, the first and second shafts **340**, **375** do not engage the downstream one-directional rollers **350**, **365**, respectively. Accordingly, the downstream one-directional rollers **350**, **365** are not driven by the first and second shafts **340**, **375** when the drive shaft **335** is rotated in the counterclockwise direction. It will be appreciated that the downstream one-directional rollers **350**, **385** can still rotate in the counterclockwise direction even though the drive shaft **335** is rotated in the counterclockwise direction because the first and second belts **315**, **320** are drivingly engaged with the downstream one-directional rollers **350**, **385**. However, as previously mentioned, the speeds of the first and second belts **315**, **320** are dictated by the upstream one-directional rollers **370**, **396**, respectively, since they are the "driving" rollers in this example.

[0048] When the rear one-dimensional rollers **370**, **396** are driven, the linear speeds of the first and second belts **315**, **320** can be the product of the radius of the upstream one-dimensional rollers **370**, **396**, respectively, multiplied by the angular speed of the drive shaft **335**. Accordingly, when the drive shaft **335** is driven at one angular speed, the first and second belts **315**, **320** are driven at different linear speeds since the upstream one-dimensional rollers **370**, **396**, respectively, of the drive shaft **335** have different radii. Thus, when the drive shaft **335** is rotated in the clockwise direction, the speed of the first belt **315** (represented by arrow **G**) is less than the speed of the second belt **320** (represented by arrow **H**, which is longer than arrow **G** to illustrate the difference in speeds) because the radius of the upstream one-dimensional roller **370** is less than the radius of the upstream one-dimensional roller **396**.

[0049] In one embodiment, a percentage difference between the speed of the first belt **315** and the second belt **320** can be proportional to the percentage difference between the radii of the rear one-directional rollers **370**, **396**. For example, if the radius of the upstream one-directional roller **370** is 5% less than the radius of the upstream one-directional roller **396**, then the speed of the first belt **315** is 5% less than the speed of the second belt **320**. In one embodiment, the radius of the upstream one-directional roller **370** is between about 1% and

about 5% greater than the radius of the upstream one-directional roller **396**. Of course, other desired percentage ratios can be used.

[0050] When print media **P** is carried by the first and second belts **315, 320**, the slower belt (e.g., the first belt **315** in the above example) creates drag on a portion of the print media **P** relative to a portion of the print media **P** in contact with the faster belt (e.g., the second belt **320** in the above example). The difference in belt speeds causes the print media **P** to rotate towards the slower belt (e.g., the first belt **315**) in the direction **D**. Thus, the print media **P** will move towards the first registration wall **305** causing edge **A** of the print media **P** to contact and substantially align against the first registration wall **305**. In other words, when the first belt **315** is traveling at a speed less than the second belt **320**, the print media **P** is steered towards the first registration wall **305** while the print media **P** continues to move along the media path **C**.

[0051] With the above configuration, the drive mechanism **325** can be dynamically re-configured to cause the print media to align against the second registration wall **310**. For example, **Figure 3C** graphically illustrates the relative speeds of the first and second belts **315, 320** and the directions of the drive belts when the drive mechanism **325** is configured to cause the edge **B** of the print media **P** to align against the second registration wall **310**. In this example, the rotation of the drive shaft **335** can be selectively reversed by the motor **330** (i.e., rotated in the counterclockwise direction) to cause the edge **B** of the print media **P** to align against the second registration wall **310.**

[0052] When the drive shaft **335** is rotated in the counterclockwise direction, the first and second shafts **340, 375** are rotated in the counterclockwise direction via the first and second drive belts **345, 380**, respectively, which travel in the direction represented by arrows **I**. Since the downstream one-directional rollers **350, 385** are configured to be operated in the counterclockwise direction, the downstream one-directional rollers **350, 385** are driven by the first and second shafts **340, 375**, respectively. Accordingly, in this embodiment, the downstream one-directional rollers **350, 385** are the "driving" rollers that dictate the speeds of the first and second belts **315, 320**, respectively, while the upstream one-directional rollers **370, 396** are the "idle" rollers.

[0053] Simultaneously, when the drive shaft **335** is rotated in the counterclockwise direction, the first and third geared shafts **355**, **390** are rotated in the counterclockwise direction via the third and fourth drive belts **360**, **392**, respectively, which also travel in the direction **I**. The rotation of the first and third geared shafts **355**, **390** in the counterclockwise direction causes the second and fourth geared shafts **365**, **394** to rotate in the clockwise direction. Since the upstream one-directional rollers **370**, **396** are configured to be operated in the counterclockwise direction, the first and second shafts **340**, **375** do not engage the upstream one-directional rollers **370**, **396**, respectively. Accordingly, the upstream one-directional rollers **370**, **396** are not driven when the drive shaft **335** is rotated in the counterclockwise direction. It will be appreciated that the upstream one-directional rollers **370**, **396** can still rotate in the counterclockwise direction even though the drive shaft **335** is rotated in the counterclockwise direction because the first and second belts **315**, **320** are drivingly engaged with the upstream one-directional rollers **370**, **396**. However, as previously mentioned, the speeds of the first and second belts **315**, **320** are controlled in part by the downstream one-directional rollers **350**, **385**, respectively, since they are the "driving" rollers in this example.

[0054] In this example, the rotation of the drive shaft **335** can be selectively reversed by the motor **330** (e.g., rotated in the counterclockwise direction) such that the downstream one-directional rollers **350**, **385** become the "driving" rollers, while the upstream one-directional rollers **370**, **396** become the "idle" rollers. Accordingly, the speed of the first belt **315** (represented by arrow **J**) is greater than the speed of the second belt **320** (represented by arrow **K**, which is shorter than arrow **J** to illustrate the difference in speeds) because the diameter of the downstream one-dimensional roller **350** is greater than the diameter of the downstream one-dimensional roller **385**.

[0055] When print media **P** is carried by the first and second belts **315**, **320**, the slower belt (e.g., the second belt **320** in the above example) creates drag on a portion of the print media **P** relative to a portion of the print media **P** in contact with the faster belt (e.g., the first belt **315** in the above example) The difference in belt speeds causes the print media **P** to rotate towards the slower belt (e.g., the second belt **320**) in the direction **E**. Thus, the print media **P** will move towards the second registration wall **310** causing edge **B** of the print media **P** to contact and substantially align against the second registration wall **310**.

[0056] Thus, the linear speeds of the first and second belts **315**, **320** can be dynamically and selectively changes by reversing the "driving" rollers of each belt. If the "driving" roller is larger in diameter, the belt will travel faster than when a smaller diameter is used assuming the drive shaft **335** is maintained at a relatively constant speed. Once again, by configuring the first and second belts **315**, **320** to travel at different relative speeds, the print media can be caused to rotate towards the slower belt.

[0057] In another embodiment, the drive means may include separate motors to independently and selectively drive each of the first and second belts **315**, **320** at different speeds. It will be appreciated that other types of drive means may be used including any mechanical, electromechanical, electromagnetic components, or combinations thereof to selectively drive the first and second belts **315**, **320** at different speeds.

[0058] Illustrated in **Figure 4** is a top view of another embodiment of a media registration mechanism **400**. Media registration mechanism **400** is similar in structure to and operates in a similar manner as media registration mechanism **300** illustrated in **Figure 3A**. However, the media registration mechanism **400** includes a third media carrier such as a third belt **405**. In one embodiment, the third belt **405** can be oriented substantially parallel to and positioned between the second registration wall **310** and the second belt **320**.

[0059] The third belt **405** can be configured to engage the print media and move it relative to the first and second registration walls **305**, **310** simultaneously with the first and second belts **315**, **320**. In one embodiment, the third belt **405** can be configured to move the print media **P** in a linear direction substantially parallel to the media path **C** and the first and second registration walls **305**, **310**.

[0060] In one embodiment, the first, second, and third belts **315**, **320**, **405** can be configured to be selectively driven at different speeds in order to selectively steer the print media **P** towards the first registration wall **305** or the second registration wall **310**. For example, the first, second, and third belts **315**, **320**, **405** can be configured to be driven at different speeds such that the third belt **405** is driven at a speed greater than the second belt **320**, which is driven at a speed greater than the first belt **315**. This difference in belt speeds causes the print media **P** to rotate towards the first registration wall **305** when the print media **P** is carried along the media path **C** by the first, second, and third belts **315**, **320**, **405**. Hence,

the speed of each belt increases as the distance between each belt and the first registration wall **305**.

[0061] In this embodiment, the first, second, and third belts **315, 320, 405** can be dynamically re-configured to change the speeds of the belts such that the third belt **405** is driven at a speed less than the second belt **320**, which is driven at a speed less than the first belt **315**. This difference in speeds can cause the print media **P** to rotate towards the second registration wall **310** when the print media **P** engages the first, second, and third belts **315, 320, 405**. Thus, the speed of each belt increases as the distance between each belt and the second registration wall **310** increases. In another embodiment, the speeds of the outer belts (e.g., the first and third belts **315, 405**) can be selectively changed when the rotation direction of the drive shaft **335** is reversed, while the speed of the inside belt (e.g., the second belt **320**) can remain constant. To accomplish this, the upstream and downstream one-directional rollers (i.e., **385, 396**) of the second belt **320** would have substantially the same radius.

[0062] In one embodiment, the media registration mechanism **400** can further include a third coupling mechanism coupled to the drive shaft **335** and the third belt **405** to selectively change the speeds of the third belt **405**. The third coupling mechanism can include a third shaft **410** coupled to the drive shaft via a drive belt **415**. The third shaft **410** can include a downstream one-directional roller **420** having a radius that is less than the other two downstream one-directional rollers **350, 385**. The downstream one-directional roller **420** can be configured to be driven when the third shaft **410** is operated in a counterclockwise direction and idled when the third shaft **410** is operated in a clockwise direction. The downstream one-directional roller **420** is drivingly engaged to the third belt **405** such that the third belt **405** is driven when the downstream one-directional roller **420** is driven.

[0063] The third coupling mechanism can further include one geared shaft **425** coupled to the drive shaft **335** via another drive belt **430**. The geared shaft **425** can be engaged with another geared shaft **435** to reverse the rotation of the geared shaft **435** when the geared shaft **425** is rotated. For example, when the drive shaft **335** is rotated in the clockwise direction, the geared shaft **425** would rotate in the clockwise direction and the geared shaft **435** would rotate in the counterclockwise direction. The geared shaft **435** can include an upstream one-directional roller **440** having a radius that is less than the other two upstream one-directional rollers **370, 396**. The upstream one-directional roller **440** can be configured to be driven

when the geared shaft **435** is operated in a counterclockwise direction and idled when the geared shaft **435** is operated in a clockwise direction. The upstream one-directional roller **440** is drivingly engaged to the third belt **405** such that the third belt **405** is driven when the upstream one-directional roller **440** is driven.

[0064] Illustrated in **Figure 5** is one embodiment of a methodology associated with selectively registering print media. The illustrated elements denote "processing blocks" and represent functions and/or actions taken for registering print media. In one embodiment, the processing blocks may represent computer software instructions or groups of instructions that cause a computer or processor to perform an action(s) and/or to make decisions that control another device or machine to perform the processing. It will be appreciated that the methodology may involve dynamic and flexible processes such that the illustrated blocks can be performed in other sequences different than the one shown and/or blocks may be combined or, separated into multiple components. The foregoing applies to all methodologies described herein.

[0065] With reference to **Figure 5**, the process **500** involves a print media registration process. The process **500** includes carrying print media along a media path to a registration mechanism having two parallel registration walls (block **505**). The registration mechanism can be configured with multiple conveyor belts positioned between the two registration walls.

[0066] To align the print media substantially against a selected registration wall, the multiple belts can be selectively driven at different speeds such that the speeds of the multiple belts decrease towards the selected registration wall (block **510**). Accordingly, the net effect of driving the multiple belts at different speeds causes the print media to skew towards and substantially align against the selected registration wall while still moving along the media path. Optionally, to align the print media substantially against the other registration wall, the speeds of the multiple belts can be selectively reversed or changed such that the speeds of the multiple belts decrease towards the other registration wall. Accordingly, the net effect of driving the multiple belts at different speeds causes the print media to skew towards and substantially align against the other registration wall while still moving along the media path.

[0067] Illustrated in **Figures 6A-6E** is one embodiment of an aligning sequence using the media registration mechanism **400** illustrated in **Figure 4**. The sequence shows an example

of aligning the print media substantially against the first registration wall **305**. As previously mentioned, the media registration mechanism **400** includes the first and second registration walls **305**, **310** and the first, second, and third belts **315**, **320**, **405** (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the belts"). The belts can be selectively driven at different speeds where the speeds of the belts decrease towards a selected registration wall (e.g., the first registration wall **305** in this embodiment).

[0068] As shown in **Figure 6A**, a sheet of print media **P**, having a leading edge **605**, an edge **A**, an edge **B**, and a trailing edge **610**, is carried along a media path **C**. In one embodiment, the print media **P** can be oriented such that the leading edge **605** of the print media **P** is substantially perpendicular to the first and second registration walls **305, 310** and the edges **A** and **B** are substantially parallel to the first and second registration walls **305, 310**.

[0069] As shown in **Figure 6B**, once the print media **P** comes into contact with the belts, the belts engage different portions of the print media **P** and simultaneously move the different portions of the print media **P** at different speeds along the media path **C**. The speeds of the belts decrease for a belt positioned closer to the first registration wall **305**. One effect of simultaneously moving the different portions of the print media **P** at different speeds causes the print media **P** to rotate towards the first registration wall **305**, in the direction **D**, while still moving along the media path **C**.

[0070] As shown in **Figure 6C**, the print media **P** continues to rotate until one corner **615** of the print media **P** (i.e., meeting of the leading edge **605** and the edge **B**) comes into contact with the first registration wall **305**. As shown in **Figure 6D**, once the corner **615** of the print media **P** comes into contact with the first registration wall **305**, the belts continue to move and try to rotate the print media **P** thereby creating additional friction between the belts and the print media **P**. The friction between the belts and the print media **P** creates a moment, represented by arrow **L**, that is induced about the point of contact with the first registration wall **305**. The moment causes the trailing edge **610** of the print media **P** to rotate towards the first registration wall **305**. As shown in **Figure 6E**, the print media rotates towards the first registration wall **305** until the edge **A** of the print media **P** is in contact with and is substantially aligned against the first registration wall **305**. Additional sheets of print media would also be similarly aligned.

[0071] Illustrated in **Figures 7A-7E** is one embodiment of an aligning sequence using the media registration mechanism **400** illustrated in **Figure 4**. The sequence shows an example of aligning print media substantially against the second registration wall **310**. As previously mentioned, the media registration mechanism **400** includes the first and second registration walls **305**, **310** and the first, second, and third belts **315**, **320**, **405** (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the belts"). The belts can be selectively driven at different speeds where the speeds of the belts decrease towards a selected registration wall (e.g., the second registration wall **310** in this embodiment).

[0072] As shown in **Figure 7A**, a sheet of print media **P**, having a leading edge **705**, an edge **A**, an edge **B**, and a trailing edge **710**, is carried along a media path **C**. In one embodiment, the print media **P** can be oriented such that the leading edge **705** of the print media **P** is substantially perpendicular to the first and second registration walls **305, 310** and the edges **A** and **B** are substantially parallel to the first and second registration walls **305, 310**.

[0073] As shown in **Figure 7B**, once the print media **P** comes into contact with the belts, the belts engage different portions of the print media **P** and simultaneously move the different portions of the print media **P** at different speeds along the media path **C**. The speeds of the belts decrease for a belt positioned closer to the second registration wall **310**. One effect of simultaneously moving the different portions of the print media **P** at different speeds causes the print media **P** to rotate towards the second registration wall **310**, in the direction represented by arrow **E**, while still moving along the media path **C**.

[0074] As shown in **Figure 7C**, the print media **P** continues to rotate until one corner **715** of the print media **P** (e.g., meeting of the leading edge **705** and the edge **A**) comes into contact with the second registration wall **310**. As shown in **Figure 6D**, once the corner **715** of the print media **P** comes into contact with the second registration wall **310**, the belts continue to move and try to rotate the print media **P** thereby creating additional friction between the belts and the print media **P**. The friction between the belts and the print media **P** creates a moment, represented by arrow **M**, that is induced about the point of contact with the second registration wall **310**. The moment causes the trailing edge **710** of the print media **P** to rotate towards the second registration wall **310**. As shown in **Figure 7E**, the print media rotates towards the second registration wall **310** until the edge **A** of the print media **P** is in

contact with and is substantially aligned against the second registration wall **310**. Additional sheets of print media would also be similarly aligned.

[0075] While the present invention has been illustrated by the description of embodiments thereof, and while the embodiments have been described in considerable detail, it is not the intention of the applicants to restrict or in any way limit the scope of the appended claims to such detail. Additional advantages and modifications will readily appear to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention, in its broader aspects, is not limited to the specific details, the representative apparatus, and illustrative examples shown and described. Accordingly, departures may be made from such details without departing from the spirit or scope of the applicant's general inventive concept.